

National Republican.

(Entered at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.)

A. M. CLAPP, - - - - - EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

is published daily (Sundays excepted) by

The National Republican Printing and Publishing Co.,

No. 1308 E Street Northwest.

TERMS:

One copy one year \$10.00

One copy one month \$1.00

Address NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Washington, D. C.

Mr. D. DAVIDSON is the Agent for the receipt of Advertisements and Subscriptions for this Paper, and also for the Collection of Accounts.

Largest Legitimate Morning Circulation in the District.

WASHINGTON, MAY 25, 1880.

GENERAL W. M. LEWIS, republican candidate for lieutenant-governor of Florida, is in the city, a guest at the Ebbitt house. He says that all rumors questioning the solidity of the republican delegation to the national convention from that state for General GRANT are groundless. The line cannot be broken.

THE HON. A. HERR SMITH, who has faithfully represented the ninth congressional district of Pennsylvania for three terms, was on Saturday last renominated as the republican candidate for congress by a very large majority. Mr. SMITH is among the most faithful of the faithful, and his district has honored itself in thus honoring him.

THE rumor of Sunday last in relation to the loss of the steamer Lady of the Lake whilst on her way from Norfolk to this city was a cruel hoax, and the perpetrators deserve condign punishment. The agony of those who had friends on board was terrible, and there is no excuse for the outrageous lie. No matter who did it, punishment should be meted out to the guilty.

If we are to trust the New York Tribune, the only hope of the enemies of General GRANT of defeating his nomination is through a violation of good faith, the seduction or purchase of delegates from the south, who have been elected under the promise of supporting GRANT, and could not otherwise have been elected; a systematic course of misrepresentation, and all the agencies that corruption can invent. These are the only inferences that can be drawn from the Tribune's confident claim of success in view of the legitimate condition of the case. The convention may be captured by debauching the party, but in no other way and victory secured by such agencies will be barren.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED table of the preferences of elected delegates to the Chicago convention appears in the New York Times of yesterday. We think it one to be relied upon, as not claiming in any state more strength for General GRANT than the facts warrant. The totals of the Times stand as follows: GRANT, 364; SUMNER, 31; BLAINE, 209; EDMUNDS, 37; WASHINGTON, 4; WINDOM, 10; DOUGLASS, 27. Grand total, 732 delegates elected. The votes of Louisiana, Colorado and Idaho are not included. The Times does not give any votes to GRANT in Indiana, and only 6 in Georgia. We should add 8 in Indiana and 5 more in Georgia to the GRANT column. In the Times' table the doubtful votes are 13 in Wisconsin, 2 in Texas, 2 in Mississippi, 2 in Massachusetts, 4 in Indiana and 2 in Connecticut. Of these 27 doubtful votes the Times thinks General GRANT will get 12 or 15. The 6 votes of Colorado and the 8 from Louisiana may now be added to GRANT's column.

The World of yesterday publishes, "The story of Oregon as the democrats will have to deal with it in 1880," and accompanies it with an explanatory editorial to the effect that they will be obliged to meet this story only in case TILDEN is the nominee of the Cincinnati convention. It avers that TILDEN stands alone, absolutely alone, among democratic statesmen as subject to assaults such as can be made in connection with the Oregon case. This is none of our funeral, but we feel that the World is doing great injustice to Mr. TILDEN in declaring that he stands alone. What democratic statesman protested against the discomfit of receiving the CROXIN vote? Who among them denounced it as a fraud while it was likely to inure to the benefit of their party? Which of them rose in his place in congress and exposed the baseness of the attempt, or scouted at the idea of an honorable man taking the vote so purchased? Who among them moved to exclude the CROXIN vote from consideration before the electoral commission? If there can be found one such he will stand "alone, absolutely alone."

THE Philadelphia Press has worked up a little rebellion in Lancaster county, in that state, through which two delegates were appointed to the Chicago convention on Saturday last, and who propose to attend and clamor for the seats in that body which were awarded by the state convention to two others. This the Press announces as "an overwhelming victory for JAMES G. BLAINE." We can advise it that the more of such victories Senator BLAINE wins in that way the further it will remove him from the presidency. The republican party is not a party of chicanery and rebellion against its own usages, and he who draws the sword of sedition within its ranks will fall by that sword when the party asserts its integrity and power. Senator BLAINE and the Press are welcome to the victory that is achieved through such agencies, for it will prove dead as fruit on their lips. No substantial victory within the republican camp can be gained by introducing the methods of the common enemy into our party contests. They will be thrown out and their architects with them.

As the time approaches for the holding of the Chicago convention it is meet that we should be casting about for its presiding officer. Several names, mostly well-known gentlemen of eminence in politics, have been mentioned in this connection, but amongst them all there is none who would be more acceptable to the party at large than the

HON. J. A. J. GREGG, of Maryland. Mr. C. is a gentleman of tried integrity, sound judgment and marked executive ability. He has that experience which is gleaned from public life when coolness and firmness were requisite in the management of public affairs. He is of a courteous and conciliatory disposition and bearing, and would allow neither party prejudice nor animosity to mingle in or govern him in his actions or decisions. His absence from public life for some years renders him unobjectionable, as he has not been mixed up with political conflicts. He has stood aloof and watched for and awaited the opportunity which now presents itself to serve the republican party. Under these circumstances we modestly suggest the name of Mr. GREGG to the convention, satisfied that in whatever capacity he may serve, he will always be found tried and true.

THE PLOT WILL NOT SUCCEED. When the republicans of the states of New York and Pennsylvania held their state conventions they were fairly organized and conducted under the respected usages and precedents of the republican party, and each instructed its delegates to vote in the national convention as a unit for the nomination of ULYSSES S. GRANT as president of the United States. This action was regarded by all honorable men as conclusive, and these two great states, with their 128 votes are by all such secured to General GRANT's credit. On Saturday the New York Tribune interposed a claim to thirteen votes from New York and Pennsylvania from Pennsylvania for Mr. BLAINE, and gives the names of the individuals who stand ready to assume the responsibility of this remarkable recency, in breaking the unit rule through their own personal action.

We must confess our surprise at the assumptions of the Tribune, for they fore-shadow a purpose to openly violate good faith and betray the expressed sentiment and purpose of these states by an undignified and wanton rebellion against their expressed will. We doubt if this attempt will be greater; but should it be, we have still greater doubts if it will be allowed to succeed. The time for these recanting delegates to have availed themselves of their objections to keeping faith with their party was at the time when their names were announced as delegates under instructions to perform a specific service. Then they should have advised their party that they could not accept the positions tendered them under certain specified conditions, and thus gracefully have retired themselves from the list of delegates. This would have been honorable, and was the only course they could have pursued in honor under the circumstances. But they have selected another course. They hold the positions conferred upon them, and have, it appears, authorized the New York Tribune to declare to the public that they propose to go into the convention, openly assert personal sovereignty, and refuse to obey the instructions of their constituents as presented to them by the conventions which have honored them, perhaps, far too much in this instance.

We doubt if this contemplated recency will be crowned with success. It is barely possible that an attempt will be made in the convention to re-enact the role of 1876 at Cincinnati by claiming that the decisions and rulings of that body are to be respected as precedents in that of Chicago, but such an opinion will scarcely prevail at this time. The breaking of the unit rule in that body was somewhat anomalous and a clear violation of the expressed will of the states in which the breach was made to occur. The rulings and determinations of that convention bind nobody beyond the period of its own deliberations. It established no precedent that any future convention is bound to respect, for the abrogation of the unit rule was a clear violation of the wish of those states which had issued instructions to their delegates to cast their votes as a unit. The convention assumed to overthrow the expressed will of a state, an act which finds no justification in the proprieties of political relation and good faith. A convention in honor bound to respect the expressed wish and will of a state which names a delegation and defines the terms under which they are to discharge their duties. For a national convention to decide that the instructions of a state are not to be respected by its action is to assume an attitude which, if logically followed to its sequence, would justify its full disavowal as well. This would not seem to be in accord with the laws of justice and propriety, for a state may as well be despoiled of its full representation as of any part of the fruits of its expressed will.

In view of all this we have no idea that the convention at Chicago, which we assume to be composed of true republicans and honest men, will endorse and thereby become a party to an open violation of the expressed instructions of two great states to their representatives in that body. The conventions of New York and Pennsylvania have instructed their delegations to perform a specific duty, and those instructions will be laid before the convention. When these states are called the chairman of each of these respective delegations will be expected to rise in his place and declare that under instructions of his state he casts his vote as a unit for ULYSSES S. GRANT for president. This will be recorded, and who will accept and record the votes of the thirty-two alleged rebels who have placed themselves in charge of the Tribune, and who propose to break their faith with their party in the national convention by an open violation of their instructions? Unless we are greatly mistaken this contemplated piece of treachery will not be consummated at Chicago. The states of New York and Pennsylvania will not be despoiled of their just rights in this instance. The plot will fail.

THE UTE AGREEMENT BILL. Contrary to general expectation, the house of representatives did not consider, on Monday evening last, the bill providing for the ratification of the agreement made by the secretary of the interior with the Ute Indians in Colorado for the surrender of their reservation; but it will certainly come up to-morrow evening, which session has been obtained for its consideration to the exclusion of all other business, except appropriation bills. The great need that exists for prompt action on this bill is daily becoming more apparent,

to judge from the tone of the Colorado press, and it seems short-sighted policy for congress to leave the matter in its present unsettled shape. With the Ute Indians wandering all over their reservation and prospectors coming in from all points daily, collisions are likely to occur between the Indians and whites, and consequent jeopardy of life and property.

All trouble can be avoided and amicable arrangements made between the two races if this bill is acted upon promptly and becomes a law.

As heretofore stated in these columns, the agreement is one greatly to the advantage of the government and to the people of the state and those who anticipate settling in Colorado. The bill provides for a commission to settle the Indians in severalty upon lands selected for the purpose, which will have the effect to destroy the tribal relations and place the Utes subject to the laws of the state in which they reside. It opens up a vast mineral country, rich in wealth and still awaiting the strong arm of the miners, who are ready and eager to get to work thereon and develop its resources.

On Friday an effort was made by Mr. HOOKER to procure consideration of the Colorado settlement bill at the session on Wednesday night, but the House by a vote refused to consolidate the two measures, whereupon Mr. HOOKER, who, by the way, is a member of the committee on Indian affairs, made a significant remark that the Colorado delegation would have a "sweet time" in getting through the Ute bill. It is to be hoped that no narrow-minded consideration will be allowed to prejudice this very important matter, as the two schemes are separate and distinct, the Ute bill being one of national importance, the Colorado bill being one which affects only a few interested parties. That being the case, Mr. HOOKER and those who will be directly benefited by the Colorado matter must be content to stand aside until the Ute agreement is ratified, affecting as it does 40,000 Indians and 200,000 whites. If properly handled the bill can be passed to-morrow night, and the work of settling the Utes and opening the reservation to explorers and settlers can be begun speedily.

THE Chicago Tribune now proposes to carry the rebellion into the Chicago convention and either rule or ruin. Unless we are mistaken, that convention will be composed of far different material than the Tribune develops in this controversy, and it will never succeed in transferring its methods into the action of that body. Illinois will cast her forty-two votes solid for U. S. GRANT, and that will be in accord with the sentiment of the state. The national convention will be a loyal body—that is, loyal to the principles and interests of the republican party—and it will not allow itself to be inveigled into any equivocal or unjust attitude toward the best good of the party which it represents. The disturbing elements of Illinois will be held outside the convention to vent their rebellious spirit upon the street corners and in the hotel corridors, instead of poisoning that body with their deleterious influence. This is the hope and expectation of the true and loyal men of the republican party.

A LATE number of the Argonaut, the spiciest paper on the Pacific coast, contains an article entitled "Another Phase of the Chinese Question." The editor commends the communication to his readers for its "cold-blooded, inexorable logic," and as an article entitled to consideration from those who reflect. We have read it, also reflected on it, and cannot see that it is such very "strong meat for the strong-minded." The writer, who very properly styles himself NATHAN, the E-senian, enumerates the objections urged by the majority of Californians against the immigration of the Chinese; that they are pagans whom it is impossible to christianize except in name; foreigners who do not wish to be naturalized, and workers so intelligent, skillful and industrious that our ordinary laborer, with his idleness, incapacity and shiftlessness, cannot compete with them. The mediocre Californian mind thinks it sees a remedy for all of exclusion. But the writer in the Argonaut says this is a narrow, short-sighted view of a great subject; that there can be nothing permanent in such a policy, because capital is bound to have efficient, cheap, "non-striking" labor, therefore will not long see the Chinese excluded; while the Chinese themselves will not relinquish these pastures new for any considerable period of time.

So "NATHAN" suggests his remedy, namely, communism. In effect, he says, let the Chinese come, let every Chinese GREGGLEY say to his young readers, "Go east, young man; let them embark from China by the million on a new sort of flat-boat which one of NATHAN's friends is about to invent, land upon our coasts and spread themselves broadcast over the land, then 'overthrow the idea of private property' rights and the curse of government over 'the people and institute the communal 'title to all property.' Thus the 'only effect' of 'Chinese cheap labor' would be to 'increase the common stock, to add to the 'general prosperity, to help save the people.' It is the old story repeated, the old chimera which has inflamed the imaginations of some ever since one man owned any property and another did not. The first record we have of it is in ancient Greece, centuries before the christian era, and it has since been tried so often and failed so lamentably that it seems odd to have it put forward now as a practical solution of the Chinese problem in this country.

THE St. Nicholas for June wears a summery, out-of-door character which is well-suited to the young. It is a delightful number for the rising generation, and as a periodical for the young folk is rapidly gaining in popularity.

PERSONAL. DR. J. P. GIBSON, U. S. A., is at the Ebbitt house. He is a gentleman of tried integrity, sound judgment and marked executive ability. He has that experience which is gleaned from public life when coolness and firmness were requisite in the management of public affairs. He is of a courteous and conciliatory disposition and bearing, and would allow neither party prejudice nor animosity to mingle in or govern him in his actions or decisions. His absence from public life for some years renders him unobjectionable, as he has not been mixed up with political conflicts. He has stood aloof and watched for and awaited the opportunity which now presents itself to serve the republican party. Under these circumstances we modestly suggest the name of Mr. GREGG to the convention, satisfied that in whatever capacity he may serve, he will always be found tried and true.

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A meeting of the NATIONAL VETERAN CLUB

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EVENING, MAY 26, at 8 o'clock. The attendance

of every member is requested.

H. D. NORTON, J. O. F. HURNESIDE, President.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Notice is hereby given that whereas land warrant

March 3, 1875, in favor of Elizabeth Ann, widow of

John H. Dent, formerly of the United States Army,

and now of the City of New York, was issued by the

attorney at law, and from the best in-

formation after most careful inquiry and search

believed to have been lost, now, therefore, the under-

signed, children and lawful heirs of said Mrs. Elizabeth

Ann Dent, will only apply under the law, as in

and to be made as provided, to the Commissioner of

Public Lands, for a release of the said land warrant.

John H. Dent, Mrs. Anne, Roger, George G. Dent,

Mrs. Constance, and Mrs. Katherine, by their Attor-

neys, J. DEANE, J. A. VOIRGIER, and J. A. VOIRGIER,

Washington, D. C., May 25, 1880.

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